MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1856.

OPINION OF HON, JAMES M. SMITH, JR., RECORDER any measures to entitle him to citizenship. Upon this affidavit, a charge was preferred against Mr. Matsell of

That George W. Matsell, the acting Chief of Police of the city of New York, is an allen born.

That he is a subject of the Queen of England.

That he has taken no steps whatever to become a citi-zen of the United States, by means whereof this depo-ment charges that the said

George W. Matsell in executing the functions of the Chief of Police, is guitty of conduct unbecoming a policeman, and should therefore be removed from his rocation.

numerous causes, to an unusual length, and has been prosecuted with a pertinacity and ability rarely exceeded in any court. There is a great mass of testimony, to obtain which required considerable industry and indefa-figable perseverance, such as is rarely presented in liti-gation. Like all cases of a partisan character, it has en-

rests entirely upon another point. I shall not, therefore, go into an analyzation of the testimony of the respondent taken any measures to entitle him' to the rights of clizenship? Upon this point no evidence is offered. The only remaining questions to be considered are, was the respondent taken any measures to entitle him' to the rights of clizenship? Upon this point no evidence is offered. The only remaining questions to be considered are, was the respondent's father ever naturalized; and if so, did his naturalization entitle his infant children to the rights of clizenship on their arriving at their majority?

By the act of Congress passed in 1802, the provisions of which were operative in 1827, an alien, before he could become naturalized, was required to declare, upon cath or affirmation, before some court having common law jurisdiction, three years at least before his admission to allizenship, his intention to become a citizen, &c. The first section of the sot of 1802 declares "that the Court admitting auch alsen jahall be satisfied that he has readed within the United States five years, &c." But the manner in which the Court shall be satisfied is not pointed out. But the section excludes the cath of the applicant as testimony to prove the residence. The second section of the act of 1802 requires, in addition to the declaration, &c., that all aliens who arrive in the United States after the passage of the act (1802) shall, in order to become citizens of the United States make registry in, and obtain certificates from, some court of resord, and that such report shall contain the name, birthplace, age, nation and allegiance of such alien, together with the country from which they migrated, and the place of their intenced settlement. It requires the names of children under age to be reported by their parents or guardians, and the clerk is required to record the report in his office. The act of 1802 and the certificate of the declaration of intention on application for citizenship, by alleuns arriving after th

The respondent claims that these papers show that the preliminary steps for the naturalization of his tather west taken, and claims that the record required by the law of 1804 and 1834, was made and duly recorded in vol. 5 of the naturalization records, one had not to the following extraordinary facts appeared:—in vol. 3 of naturalization records, upon the page which consists the cash of Susam Matsell, and the caft and reconsists the cash of Susam Matsell, and the caft and reconsists the cash of Susam Matsell, and the caft and reconsists the cash of Susam Matsell, and the caft and reconsists to cash of Susam Matsell, and the caft and reconsists to cash of Susam Matsell, and the caft and reconstitution of allegiance of George Matsell, there is a reference in these words; "Recorded vol. 6, naturalization record, p. 174." Upon reference to page 174 in vol. 5, it appears that a leaf has been taken out. The whole book upon inspection is perfect, except the loss of inat leaf. The second on page 173, and also the one on page 175, appear to be perfect record in compliance with the act of 1802 as ammeded in 1816 and 1824. In the index to volume 5 is the name of "Matself George Mr., p. 174." The name Matself has evidently been altered from Matsell, and the Mi is written in paie ink and with a different pen of the figure 174 a blot with ink has been made, evidently, from the appearance, by design. That the records have been mutilated and a gross and fearful fraud perpetrated by some person, is too palpable to admit of any doubt. There is no evidence to show who perpetrated this fraud. If the resord was a perfect record, it was the interest of the respondent to preserve it. If an imperfect one, to destroy it. On the other hand, it is claimed final the high self of the principal actor in the prosecution, the unparalleled was the self-self and the violence of the presented of the presented of the principal and the presented of the presented of the perfect record, it was the self-self and the violence of the perfect record, w

dence of the cilicership of George Matsell, the father of the reipondent.

I am satisfied up in the examination of the authorities, that the record most be deemed conclusive under the syndhols in this case.

The only remaining question, therefore, to be passed upon is—Was the respondent on titled to disinsiship, by operation of law, his tather having been naturalized between the years 1816 and 1828?

The case of Murphy vs. Ries and others, in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pless, is in principle identical with this case. The tather of the plaintiff in that case came to this country in 1818, from Ireland, with his parents. At the time of his arrival he was two years of age. In 1825 his father was duly naturalized. The naturalization was in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the country of Philad-lphia. At the time of the plaintiff of their saturalizations the plaintiff was nine years of age. On arriving at his majority, the question arose as to whether plaintiff was entitled to vote, he never having taken any steps to become naturalized. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, thereby decisting his right to cilizenship.

eidzenship.

The question submitted was the broad question, "Are hidren of parents naturalized under any existing law of the United States, who were under twenty-one years for age at the period of the parent's naturalization, encickled themselves to the privileges of citizenship?" This

question was submitted to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, one of the most distinguished lawyers of our country; to the Hon. R. H. Marshall, one of the Judges of Fredrick County Court, in Maryland; to the Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, then one of the Superior Court Judge of the city of New York, and to the Hon. Caartes F. Daly, one of the Judges of the New York Court of Common Pleas, who were unanimous in their opinion that such minors became citizens by operation of law. Judge Daly and Mr. Johnson gave written opinions, in which the whole subject is examined and discussed with great care and abi-ity, and their reasonings appear to me conclusive upon this point.

The suggestion upon the argument that the Marine.

this point.

The suggestion upon the argument that the Marine Court had no power to naturalize seems to have been abandoned by the complainant, as the same does no form a point in the brief and points presented by his counsel. Upon that pount I have no doubt the Marine Court has full power.

Therefore I have come to the conclusion that he complainant has failed to sustain the charge of non-citizenship, and that the complaint must be and hereby is dismissed.

As an individual member of the Board of Police Com

lst. The fact of alienage, if clearly established, is not a subject matter which is within the jurisdiction of this Board, and, therefore, the Chief could not be removed in this forum for that cause, even if he admitted the truth of the allegation. The statute requires that policemen shall be citizens of the United States; but the power to remove them from office on the ground of alienage is not vested in this Board.

2d. Acceptance of the office by the Chief of Police, wi hanowledge of his alienage, would not be "conduct unbecoming an officer or policemen," within the meaning of the rules and regulations of this department. This charge, as of termini, relates to the meach of some of the rules and regulations adopted for the government of policemen, and it must have reference to an act committed after the accused became an officer in the department, or to the neglect of some prescribed duty by an efficer.

I am strongly opposed to grants of power in general terms. Such powers are very liable to be used as in-

by the grant without the means of appeal from an adverse decision upon the facts. Such is the case before us. The term "conduct unbecoming a policeman," is as general and indefinite as an idea can be expressed n the English language, and the only method by which

in the English language, and the only method by which it can be made definite with proper regard to the rights of the accused, is to refer it to some known rule of the department, and specify a breach thereof as the gravamen of the complaint.

To violate the known rules of the police department is, unquestionably "conduct unbecoming a policeman," but the charge implies that the accused was an officer when the violation occurred, for those rules are obligatory only on officers. As the acceptance of office by the Chief, therefore, without disclosing his a ienage, is not a violation of any prescribed rule, that act, according to the onstitution, which in my opinion, a due regard to the rights of the accused compels me to give to that general charge, is not "conduct unbecoming a policeman."

violation of any prescribed rule, that act, according to the constitution, which in my opinion, a due regard to the rights of the accussed compels me to give to that general charge, is not "conduct unbecoming a policeman."

Upon the ground assumed in this view of the case, the Chief is entitled to a diamissal of the compaint, whether his alienage is established by the evidence or is not established.

3d. But it may be said this is a very technical, perhaps, a too narrow ground of decision; that the interessal of all parties demand, and that the public in particular have the right to expect, a determination of the case upon its general merits. Let us then see how the case stands in that respect.

Upon the proof, is the Chief an alien, or a native? *Primafacts. Desire is a native citizen. He is on American soil, and is exercising all the rights and immunities of a netive born clinen of the country. Those who would rebut this assumption, must establish the fact that the Chief was alien born.

He is more than forty years of age, and after that lapse of time the proof which strangers can obtain to establish the place of his birth must, almost of necessity, be of that kind called hearsay. Very rarely can other cyclence of that that be produced by other paries after so many years have passed away. But what is the evidence in this case on that point? I shall not attempt to recite the whole; being on record in the office of the Commissioners of Polics, it can be examined by those who have the curiosity to peruse it.

Mrs. Lettits Milligan swears that she is a native of England, and itsed in Brandon, Suffort county, in the year 1807. This witness testifies that "the saw force of Brandon; that she resides within forty rods of their house; and she sames all the children of the family but one. George, the Chief, she *ays, was about six years of age when a baby, and that" his sister Mary used to nurse him.

It must be remarked that this witness gave her evidence intelligestly, and stated many circumstances respecting Brandon

testimony rebuts effectually the presumption of birty in t is country, arising from the fact of residence, for it cannot be plausibly alleged that she may have testified under mistake; she stated too many sircumstances teadig to show that she tells either the truth or an intenucial falsehood. What appeared in her manner while on the stand, to cast suspicion upon her motives? Did she not sustain a most searching cross examination, with singular consistency of statement in all parts of her stry? In collatoral poprobora ion of Mrs. Milligan, there are the witnesses Mrs. Kervio, Mrs. Baker, Henry C. Atwood, Miss Ann Roe, Mrs. Eithabeth Sherlock, Thomas Baker, William Baker and Mr. Samuel Smith. These witnesses testify to either an acquaintance with the Chief during passage of the Matsell family in the ship Persus from Erg and to America, in the year 1817, the acknowledged time when the family emigrated, or to an acquaintance and association with him in this country during his boyhood. Several of these witnesses state that the time of their acquaintance with the Chief, and his age at that time, and those two datas, if the tertimony is credible, render the allegation of his allenage a moral certainty it the family emigrated in 1817.

It the affidavit of Ann B. Cudlipp is received, if furnishes another item of positive proof that the Chief was born before the family landed in America. She swears that she was a passenger in the Perceus with the Maisells, and that she positively remembers George, who was revenor eight years old at that time.

I omit to dwell upon the proof of declarations made in former years, by the parents of the Chief, corroborative of this conclusion, and do not find it absolutely necessary to invoke the aid of the venerable and celevrated "Brandon record." Respecting the evidence afforced by that record. I will, however, remark that the entry, "Baptism 1811, George, son of George Mazell, and Elizabeth, his wife. was suptized privately October 10th and reserved processes of the controversy.

The reb

In the spoons, 'various of this quantion we must consider, first, the resourt with one of the alleged inets; and second, Flouty. Three p. Namescript volumes are profused, sumbered 3, 5 and 7. Vol. 3 foontains the proof of characters of George Mates. Verified May 1, 1827, by Stammatical, and also the cat. Of allegiance made by George Mates. Verified May 1, 1827, by Stammatical, and also the cat. Of allegiance made by George Mates. On the same day. On the margin of page 189, in this volume, are endorsed the words, "Recorded, 5 vol. naturalization record, page 118, and on page 282 is contained George Matesill's des wration of intention, dated May 12, 1825. His report, as required by the naturalization have, is on the opposits. Page, under date of Match 2, 1826. His report, as required by the naturalization have, is on the opposits. Page, under date of Match 2, 1826.

Vol. 5 is the book of formal records of naturalization have been cut out. This book countains an inder reference to all the records embraced within it, and among the names is that of George Matesil, distinctly ristled, athough the last two letters of the air name, have, by descending at the been very bunglingly converted into the islears and the records embraced within it, and among the name is 114, out an ink blot has been put upon it, and an attempt has been made of the day of the page in hanks to ever them. The lower part of the altered istens, the caputal M, and the blots on the iggress. Are visible with the caputal M, and the blots on the iggress are visioned of much laste same may an interest on the pages 113 and 175 in rotume 5th, are respectively May 16th and 16th, 18th. It will be remembered that Matesil's proof of character and oath of allegine we would be a server of the contrained on the margin of the page 18th and 18th legal professioned in the 18th and 18th legal prequisition, according to the reference to the same page in the index. Matesil could have had no motive which would with the record had appeared, and had not above that the las

this court ceclares it to be a court of record, but the Superior Courts have often decided nat it was such only for certain purposes. (6 Hill 692; Sanford, 299, 12; Wendall, 220, particularly, 23 Wend, 375.) Want those purposes are has never, to my recollection, been judiciously explained, nor has it ever yet been held in this State that the Mayor's or Marine Court is a court of records, for the purpose of entertaining jurisdiction in cases of naturalization, although that idea has been suggested, in an obider remark made by Mr. Justice Bronson, in the somewhat analegous case of Wheston and Doolittle vs. Fellows, 23 Wend., 375. Mr. Justice Shaw also, in 8 Metcall's Mars. Rep., 168, has decided that the Police Court of Lowell fia e court of record, having power to authorize proceedings in naturalization, under the general statute of 1802. Ide not know the particular characterlities of the Lowell Police Court, but have been informed that none of the State Courts of Massachusetts are courts of purely common law jurisdiction. That fact may furnish a sufficient reason, from necessity in that state, for the decision of Judge Shaw, as, had he held otherwise, aliens could not become "attiguized in her courts. On the whole, I have little hestization, in declaring that upon principle the Mayor's or Marine Curt of this city had not power to hid cognitance of proceedings in naturalization when the factor of the Chief was naturalized, because that court was hot a common law court within the meaning of the set of 1802. But at this late day in the history of this subject other considerations rhould prevail, at lea, in this court.

Many thousands of aliens have been naturalized in it. Depending on the validity of those proceedings, they have held, and thousands are now holding, flice; they have acquired real estate, and have conveyed it to other, or have transmitted it by cent to their heirs. In view of these facts, mealculable svils would necessarily result from the determination of the Mayor's or Marine Court, upon the fact

E. S. CAPRON.

OPINION OF MAYOR WOOD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Barch 22, 1856.

Although differing with the Recorder and the City
Judge in some of their premises and conclusions presented
in their written opinions in this case, I concur in their
their written opinions in this case, I concur in their
the Chief of Folice has not been sustained and should be
dismissed.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Personal Intelligence.

The late Legislature of the State of Texas has passed a law giving to Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett a league of land. Sha, is the widow of the respected and lamented David Crockett, who, after serving his country henestly and sithfully in Congress and other places of trust, was butchered at the Alamo, nobly fighting for the freedom of Texas.

butchered at the Alamo, nobly fighting for the freedom of Texas.

The Frendem Hadt of Vienna states, on the authority of its Constantinople correspondent, that the appearance of the Sultan at the balls of the English and French embassies was but preliminary to more extended visits. He is tends paying his respects in person to his illustrious allies in Vienna, Paris and London, to thank them for the generous and disinterested aid rendered him within the last three years. The arrangements for the journey are secretly made. A flottlis of three Turkish steam frigates and six steamers of the allied fleets will accompany lim Majesty to Marrellies, from whence he will proceed to Turn, and from theme to Paris and London. He will refer to Constantinople via Vienna and the Danublan whites. His suite will consist of Admiral Achimst the Mushier Ismael Pacha, and ten other dignitative to the empfree.

be a giorious glee party, superintended by Mr. Charles Walcot—all for five dollars, wine included, and the privi-lege of introducing one lady to devour Charlotte of Bus-

At the BROADWAY THEATRE, the equestrian speciac have drawn well during the week. The drama cal

hr. Chandler is nothing like a Parisian fop, which the Count de Girsy was supposed to be. He acts too roughly, and dreases like a bourgeois. The elegant Dame aux Camelias, whose exquisite taste was the envy of all Paris.

first appearance this season, and will play Benedick, in "Much ado About Nothing." The announcement alone

Wednesday. It will be acted this evening and morrow, when it will be withdrawn, as McVicker goes to play some engagements in the Western cities. "Fortunio," and "That Bissed Baby" will also be given this evening. No one should lose the henefit to morrow night.

At the BROADWAY VARIETIES, the juvenile com

are drawing crowds. "Black Eyed Susan" and the "Lyar

At Ninio's Garren, to-night, the new ballet, "Figaro," and the "Green Monster," with the Ravels.

At Wood's Minsters, 444 Broadway, the colored

icg, under the management of Robert Jones. Mr. and

Mrs. J. J. Prior are the leading artists.

BROOKLYN.—The first annual benefit of the Young Men's Dramatic Association took place at the Brooklyn Museum last Monday evening, to a large and fashionable audience. The first piece, the farce of "Box and Cox," was well sustained by Messrs. Duncalf, Mand and Miss Jaynes. The next piece was Tom Taylor's beautiful comedy of "Still Wa'ers Run Deep," which went off admirably. The whole concluded with the popular buriseque of "Bembastes Furloso." The Thespian Dramatic Association give a performance at the Museum this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence arrived in town last week, and, the arrived will sell for Engage in the Perio. Arriv. Mrs. Men's Dramatic Association took place at the Brooklyn it is said, will sail for Europe in the Persia, April 2. Mr. A. W. Ferno, of the Broadway theatre, will accompany

first appearance at the Walnut on Monday, and, as usual played Julia, in the "Humphback." It does not appear that she was very successful.

Boston.—hirs. John Wood had a great benefit at the

Boston theatre last Monday, playing Marie, in the boston theatre last Monday, playing Marie, in the "Daughter of the Regiment," and Martha Gibbs, in "All that Gitters is not Gold." There was a great deal of enthusiasm, and no end of bouquets. Mrs. Word made her acknowledgments in a nest poetical sociess, by Mr. Cowell, author of several successful pieces. A number of actors have opened the National.

terts appears at the National this evening.

RALTIMORE.—The Museum has reopened under Mr.

Jarrett. Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward and Yankee Locke are

there. Mile. Sarah Felix (sister to Rachel) is giving concerts here and in Washington.

Alhany.—Mr. Joseph Proctor is playing here. Eddy is to appear with him to-night, for the manager's benefit.

Washington.—P. Richings has had a complimentary benefit at the National.

BUFFALO.—Miss Georgiana Hodson, who levanted from Wallack's some weeks ago, has turned up here. She has been playing in Brougham's "Po-ca-hon-tas," which, as the Buffalo report have acceptained.

pressly for her.

CHICAGO.—The Misses Denin are playing here. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mr. Forbes, the manager of the Providence theatre, was presented last week with a service of plate, by the ladies of that city, as a token of the high estimation in which they hold him as a theatrical manager, an actor and a member of society. The present consisted of six pieces of silver plate, of the purity of cin, viz.—a pitcher, four goblets and a saiver.

ng; Mrs. Thorne, Miss E. Thorne and Mr. Leffingwell are members of the company.

Densort.—Mr. Name commences here to night LOUISVILLE.-Paul Julien gave a concert here last week

Davidge is starring at the theatre.

Sr. Louis.—The Campbells and the Alleghanians are giving concern here. The Pyne English Opera troupe were at Bateman's on the 19th. They were coming East to play in Baltimore, on the 19th proxime. Panacefort has taken the Varieties.

has taken the Variewies.

CINCINNAEL.—Couldock is at the People's. Barney Williams and wife closed on Saturday at the National, and Coney and the dege were to appear this evening.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M: Robertson is starring here.

HARTFORD, Ct.—Claude Melnotte and Pauline have been payed here by the Misses Wyatt, children of eight and nine years of ege, daughters of G. H. Wyatt, the manager.

AUETRALIA.—Mr. Gustavus V. Brooke and Catharine
Hayes are in Melbourne, Australia. He had played 117

nights there and fifty in Sydney.

ORITUARY.—Hr. MORRIS BARNET died at Montreal, Ca-CHITLARY.—Mr. MORRIS BARNETT died at Montreal, Canada, last week. Mr. Barnett was of Jewish extraction, and born, says a correspondent, in London, in 1790. He was long connected with the Loncon press, and had considerable celebrity as an astor in French parts. About twelve years ago he edited a weekly paper in this city. He adapted several pieces from the French, the most successful of which was "The Serious Family." He piayed at Burton's two seasons ago, sut his rept. toire was limited, and he was not very successful. He was buried at Montreal according to the Jewish rites.

16th of January; tell in with ice on the 18th of February, in latitude 46 34 N., longitude 46 56 W.; got is to field ice the next day, but succeeded in working clear of it. She subsequently, however, ran into an iceberg, stove a hole

ship. It was the intention of Mr. Atkinson, the mate, to have left the vessel in the boat which was picked up, but

it being cloudy, her crew could not shape their course.

After picking up the boat the Germania stood to the northwest until dark, and then lay to during the night

in hopes of discovering some of the missing boats; but as nothing could be seen of them, she bore away to the southwest, keeping a strict lookout all the time. During the forenoon a very thick snow storm prevailed, but the John Rutledge.

1he John Rutledge belonged to Messrs. Howland &

On the 11th inst., the Germania experienced another

hurricane from W.N.W., which lasted three days, driving the ship back one hundred and fifty miles into the Guif. She has been twenty five days to the westward of the

cessity for my suing them again. Thus the matter stands. I have, perhaps, less interest in the matter than my creditors have, who, through the "receiver," will test and be affected by the judicial decision; but I do not relish the idea of being kicked and misrepresented, because I am helpless, by those whose voluntary offers have proved them to be my debtors.

If they are not liable to pay for the giraffe, with what semblance of right on they retain its stuffed skin as a principal feature in their exhibition?

In my anxiety for a speedy and just settlement of the question in dispute, I have on several occasions offered to submit it to arbitration, which offers Dr. Spalding has as often refused.

P. S.—If in addition to this nete you should think proper to publish the "article of agreement" enclosed, it may be necessary to state that the giraffe was landed on the Levee at New Orleans, but was drowned before it reached the "Floating Palsoe."

P. T. B.

Proper to publish the "article of agreement" enclosed, it may be necessary to state that the giraffe was landed on the Levee at New Orleans, but was drowned before it reached the "Floating Palace."

ABTICLE OF AGREEMENT.

Gilbert R. Spaloing and Charles J. Rogers agree to hire for one year from P. T. Barnum his largest giraffe and wagon, as well as the cage in which said giraffe same over from Europe. They agree to pay said Barnum for the hire of the same at the rate of 3300 per month. They agree to employ a keeper for said giraffe, who shall be selected by said Barnum, and to pay the board, wages and travelling expenses of said keeper. They also agree to maintain, feed and keep the said giraffe in the manner best suited to the nature and habits of the animal, and to pay sli its expenses for travelling, the expense of shipping it, and all other expenses incurred by it during the existence of this contract. It is agreed that Mesers. Spalding & Regers shall have the privilege of purchasing said giraffe, wagon and cage at any time within nine months after the date of its shipment, for the sum of \$5,000, less the amount that may have been paid first their hire up to the time of purchase. Mesars. Spalding & Rogers gree to pay to P. T. Barnum \$1,000, on the day upon which the animal may be shipped at New York for New Orleans. Should the animal die at any period between the time at which it may leave the dock in New York, and arrive at the Levee at New Orleans, when the said Barnum is to retain the \$1,000 paid him in advance, and to demand no more. Should the arimal die after reaching Spalding & Rogers, Floating Paiace, or in an exhibition place at New Orleans, unless its death occurs through the neglect of said Spalding & Rogers, then said Barnum agrees to refund all moneys he may have received on account of said giraffe, except the hirs, at the rate of \$300 per month, up to the time of its death assocresaid.

It is agreed that Spalding & Rogers, which thirty days after the arrival of said giraffe and New Orleans, sh

LARGE SALE OF MULES .- The Paris (Ky.) Citicon says that twenty-five hundred mules were sold in that town on the 1st of March (County Ceurt day,) some by auction and some by private sale. The two auc-tioneers report that their sales of mules, herses and sixyes amounted on that day to the handsome sum of

CATTLE IN INDIANA.—The report of the Auditor of the State of Indiana says that the value of the cattle in the State, as returned by the several township assessors from eighty-three counties, being all from which returns were made, was, on the first of June last, \$7,578,200.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—Quite a number of families of emigrants from various parts of the East, seeking homes in this portion of our Territory, have arrived here during the past week. A very large emigration is anticipated here this season.—Omaka Oily Netruskian,

The Part Wardens and Shipowners.

AN ACT TO RECULATE THE DUTIES OF FORT WARDENS OF THE FORT OF NEW YORK.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Port Wardens, duly appoints, by the Governor and Senate, to make surveys of all yess vis and cargoes, when notified for that purpose, and to cha. We such fees for the same as are now by law established.

and to cha. To such fees for the same as are now by law established.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to act or perform, or interfere with the duties of the Port Wardens of the port of New York, as now established by law; any person or persons who shall make any surveys of ressels or their cargoes, not duly appointed and constituted by law; shall, on conviction of the same, in any court having juzisdiction, such overt shall impose a fize of fifty dellars for each and every such offence; oceahalf of such fine shall be paid, when collected, to the person who shall procure the conviction, and the remainder, after paying the expenses of the presecution, shall be paid to the City Hospital; and if such line is not paid within five days from such judgment, the person so offencing shall be committed to the county jail until path, not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repeated.

PIRE, AND DESTRUCTION OF PIFTEEN HORGES. Shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday night a fire brok out in a wooden building in Furman street, adjoining the Brooklyn City Mills, occupied as a stable by the City Railroad Company. The New York bells sounded the first alarm, the flames being more distinctly visible from that side of the river. The railroad cars having just ceased running for the night, the horses were put up the stable secured, when figures were discovered breaking torth from the side next acjoining the mills. Fighteen the stable secured, when firmes were discovered breaking torth from the side next acjoining the mills. Fighteen horses belonging to the company were in the stable, but the progress of the fire was so rapid that it was found impossible to save more than three, and the remainder were recessarily left a prey to the destroying element. The adjoining stable, occupied by the Kniok-erhocker lee Company, next caught fire. It contained eight horses, but luckily they were all taken out unharmed. Both buildings were destroyed, with the hay, and most of the harness. Several sets were saved by the exertions of the men employed about the premises.

A barge belonging to the ice company, and laying alongride the dock, was in great danger of destruction, but was opportunely towed out of reach of the finnes by the ferry beat Fulton, which just came in from the other side. Some thieves took advantage of the occasion to steal the hawsers belonging to the ice boat.

The fire communicated to the mills, and destroyed part of the reof; but the damage did not amount to a great deal. A wooden building opposite was somewhat to about \$5,000, and of the ice company perhaps \$2,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The man incharge of the stable had just closed for the night when, the flames were discovered, and it is therefore probable that it originated from the tamp. The buildings were stocked with hay and straw, both in the barement and lott.

The engine of the ferry boat Fulton was set in ope-

tocked with hay and straw, over the feet of the ferry boat Fulton was set in operation and played a stream upon the feeboat before the fre er gines arrived. She was thus protected from the flames until she could be towed out of danger.

Three firemen fell into the cock while engaged at work in the rear of the burning buildings. They were not out unharmed.

got out unharmed.

A POLICEMAN RORHED.—The house of Mr. Stephen A POLICEMAN ROBERD.—The house of Mr. Stephen Coyle, an officer of the First district police, No. 13 Vine sizest, was entered by a thief on Saturday afternoon, while the lady was temporarily absent, the husband biling on patrol duty, and ransacking a trusk, stole therefrom \$60 in Long Island Sank bills, a watch and chain worth \$60, a gold locket and sliver spoons valued at about \$20 more, with all of which he escaped undetected.

at about \$20 more, with all of which he escaped undetected.

Jersey Ctty News.

Fire Department from This fund, now exceeding \$2,000, which was necessary before it could be available to the Department, the Fund Association at its last meeting appointed Mesars. French, Kemp and Hawkins, a committee to revise its by-inses so as to use the available the interfer propose of relief when required.

Collection of Wares Rests.—A supplement to the Jersey City Water act provides that all water routs and all penalties due on the 20th of December of each year, may be collected, with 12 per cent interest and cooks, by the city authorities, by the sale of the property labie therefor, in the same manner as lands are sold for unpaid texes and assessments.

Railsoad Complaint Book.—The New Jerbey Railsoad and Transportation (lumpany has opened a complaint to book at its office in Jersey City, which book is accessible at all hours, for the entry of all causes of complaint of disantification which there may be occasion to make against the officers or employes of the road. The company pledges itself to promptly and thoroughly investigate the charges and to redress grievances, if the company are made by responsible parsons. The same course will be taken if the complaintager made to officers of the company, with the name of the person aggrieved.

Bloboken City Kews.

STREET INTROVERENT.—The Hoboken Coun ill has adopted an ordinaboe providing for grading, paving and liagging in Bulano, Washington, Ferry, First and Sixth attests, for which proposals are to be submitted on the Exp.

20 of AP.1).

EXELPTION OF FIRMERS.—An act of the last Legislature provides that those firmes in Hoboken, who, on the lat of lasy next, shall have served five years, and who serve keep years more, and all others who carve serven years as gremen, shall be exempt from jury duty and military tax.